The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo-Saxon at Quebec and the Ocean Queen off Cape Race.

A Conference Agreed Upon to Settle the Affairs of Italy.

The Bases of Peace Considered Impracticable.

Continued Ridicule of the English Press.

DISCONTENT IN ITALY.

Formation of a New Sardinian Ministry.

ARRIVAL OF NAPOLEON III. IN PARIS.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Deficiency of £5,000,000 in the English Budget.

The English and French Funds Flat—The Austrian Funds Buoyant.

GENERAL DULLNESS IN THE MARKETS.

Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions Lower.

CONSOLS 95 1-8@95 1-4.

Pilot-boat Pearl, Friday, July 29.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool, at 10 A. M. of the 20th, passed this point at about 9 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *Kangaroo* was to sail the same afternoon for New-York; likewise the Ocean *Queen*, from Southampton.

The steamship *Nova Scotia* reached the bar of the Mersey at 5 P. M. of the 16th, and was detained there several hours for water.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Le Nord says the preliminary treaty of peace, although arranged in principal at Villafranca, will be definitely drawn at Zurich, and will then be officially communicated to the Courts of Europe, the adhesion of those Courts being indispensable to the organic and international stipulations which form part of the public law of Europe.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the representatives of Austria, France and Sardinia will soon meet at Zurich to conclude the treaty of peace. There will be no Congress, as the two Emperors have agreed to settle their differences without the intervention of the neutral Powers.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphed on the 16th as follows: "A Conference to settle the affairs of Italy has just been arranged at St. Cloud, and the early part of next month is spoken of as the time at which the representatives of the parties interested will assemble, but the place of their doing so is not yet mentioned.

The same correspondent learns on very high authority that both Emperors are convinced that the bases for peace which they so hastily agreed upon are in many respects impracticable.

The English journals continued to ridicule the terms of peace, and even the London *Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, had suddenly commenced an attack upon the proceedings at Villafranca.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, after careful inquiry, affirms that the terms of the peace have not only occasioned a feeling of disappointment and even of indignation among all those who took a sincere interest in the object of the war, but have very seriously damaged and lowered the Emperor in the opinion of all classes of society.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the debate was continued to the merits of the dispatches which passed between England and Prussia in regard to the war.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell stated that the subject of the Slade dues was being considered by the law officers of the Crown, who, pending their decision, had recommended a renewal of the treaty for six months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced his budget. He stated that the total revenue received during the past financial year was £65,477,000, while the expenditures were £64,683,000, leaving a surplus of over £810,000. He estimated the revenue of the current year at £64,943,000, and the expenditure £60,307,000, leaving a given exchequer of £4,667,000. To meet this deficiency, the Government preferred direct to indirect taxation, and instead of increasing existing duties, or imposing new ones, they proposed to add four pence to the income tax on incomes of over £150, and one half-penny on incomes of between £150 and £100 per annum, making the former nine pence and the latter three-and-a-half pence. The debate which ensued was generally favorable to the scheme proposed, and the consideration of the budget in detail was fixed for the 21st of July.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, Lord Stanley of Alderley presented a petition in favor of the establishment of a direct line of submarine telegraph between Great Britain and her possessions. He strongly recommended the laying down of a cable to Gibraltar, as the commencement of an independent line to India.

The Earl of Ellesmere urged the importance of the establishment of telegraphic communication with America and the Western Coast of Africa.

Earl Granville assured the House that the subject would receive the serious attention of the Government.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. Cochrane gave notice that on the 22d he would call for the correspondence with the British Ministers at Paris and Turin regarding the annexation, and Mr. Hennessy gave notice of a resolution that the works necessary for the country's defence should be provided for otherwise than by the annual vote of Parliament.

An important dispatch from Lord John Russell, to the British Minister at Berlin, dated the 22d of June, strongly urging the importance of neutrality on the part of Prussia in the then existing war, had found its way into print, attracting considerable attention, both in and out of print.

Lord Derby and M. Disraeli had been entertained at a grand banquet by the Conservative party at the Merchant Tailors' Hall, London, in recognition of their political services. Many other members of the late Administration were present.

The weather in England continued excessively hot, and the harvest in some places had commenced at a much earlier period than usual.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived at St. Cloud on Sunday morning, the 17th inst. The Empress, with the Imperial Prince and the ladies and officers of the household, were in waiting to receive him. For more than an hour at the railway station the little Prince wore his Corporal's uniform, and had a laurel crown in his hand ready to give his father on his arrival. As soon as the Emperor arrived he kissed the Empress, then took the Imperial Prince in his arms and held him for some minutes.

He afterwards gave his arm to the Empress and proceeded in a carriage to the chateau. At noon, the Emperor attended mass, and immediately after received his Ministers. In some quarters there was an appearance that a reassuring manifesto from the Emperor was looked for.

Prince Napoleon was expected to reach Paris on or about the 19th of July.

The announcement of peace is said to have already caused signs of commercial improvement in France.

The Paris flour market was dull and wheat was lower, both in Paris and in the provincial markets. The weather continued very hot.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the greatest activity prevailed all along the French coast. The channel coast was being fortified; and from Cherbourg to Dunkirk earth batteries were being constructed at every 3,000 yards.

The Paris *Pays* says that the whole of the Imperial Guard, a division of infantry of the line, and a battalion of chasseurs, selected from the different corps of, and representing the army of Italy, have received orders to march immediately for Paris, where they are to receive a distinguished reception.

The Paris Bourse was flat on the 19th, Rentes closed at 68f. 30c. for money.

ITALY.

Strong indications of discontent at the terms of peace were visible in some parts of Italy. At Florence great agitation prevailed, and the Provisional Government had issued a proclamation which describes the peace of Villafranca as betraying the finest hopes, says that the Tuscan Government participated in the sentiments of the Tuscan people on the subject, and declares that Tuscany will not be placed under the yoke and influence of Austria against her will and rights.

According to the *Nord*, a French *corps d'armée* of 40,000 men will remain in Italy until the reorganization of the country according to the tenor of the peace of Villafranca.

The Piedmontese correspondent of the *Daily News* says that fresh Piedmontese troops are going to Romagna with Napoleon's consent, to maintain order and take from the Pope all hope of recovering it by the help of the Swiss Guard.

The most important towns of the Roman States have sent deputations to Garibaldi.

Modena and Parma are said to be in a state of revolt.

The Emperor of Austria, according to an official dispatch which had reached Paris, commands the whole of his forces to remain in Festron, and to be provided with food and military resources, just as they would have been had not peace been declared.

Orders have been given to some of the French ships to protect French subjects and property in Tuscany in case of need.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that it has never been intended to support by the army of France the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

It was reported that Sardinia had recalled her representatives from Tuscany and Modena, and that the Provisional Governments of Tuscany and Modena were organizing forces to oppose the return of the respective Grand Dukes.

Chevalier Pasini had been sent from Florence to Paris on a special mission.

SARDINIA.

The Turin correspondent of the *Nord* says that peace has produced the greatest exasperation and dejection in that capital. The Emperor Napoleon is accused of being a traitor to Italy, and his portraits have been withdrawn from the shop windows to prevent their being broken.

Two hundred French policemen were at the Turin reception of the Emperor. The King's manner towards the Emperor was cold, and there were no "Vivas" from the people for him.

By the Turin correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Piedmontese are described as being a prey to grief and stupor in consequence of the peace, which leaves Sardinia without a fortified frontier.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, does not conceal the dissatisfaction with which it sees Venice remain in the hands of Austria. It attributes Count Cavour's resignation to the insufficiency of the terms of peace.

TURIN, Tuesday, July 19.

A Ministry has been formed. The Minister of War and President of the Council is Gen. Della Marmora; the Minister of Foreign Affairs is Gen. Dabormida; and the Minister of the Interior is Signor Rattazzi.

The Government of Lombardy has cautioned editors against using invectives in regard to recent events, and recommended them to assume sentiments of moderation, under pain of suppression or suspension.

PRUSSIA.

The following order of the day to the Army had been published:

"At the moment when the war broke out between two neighboring great Powers, I had ordered the Army to be placed in readiness for war, in order to maintain that position of power which belongs to Prussia. The danger which threatened us then is over. While you were still marching to occupy the positions I had ordered for you, the belligerent powers concluded peace. Your advance had shown our firm resolution to maintain our frontiers and those of Germany inviolate. Whatever might be the destinies of war, you have shown the readiness I had expected from you, and have maintained in general a dignity worthy of Prussia. You have made many personal sacrifices, and I express to you my full satisfaction. (Signed)

THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* says: "Gen. Field-Marshal Wrangel has been relieved from the Command-in-chief of the army, which was to have been concentrated on the Rhine."

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes a leading article in defence of the attitude taken by Prussia during the last few months, and endeavors to prove that its policy has prevented a universal war. The article lays the chief stress on the fact that a real and substantial basis for joining in war was wanting. The article goes on thus:

"Prussia can draw her sword for German and Prussian interests, but not for maintaining or re-establishing a state of affairs in Italy which Austria herself has recognized as not maintainable, nor for sustaining isolated articles of the treaties of 1815."

The proposals for mediation made by Prussia were far more favorable than the preliminaries of peace which have now been agreed upon.

The Royal Bank of Berlin had lowered its rate of discount for bills from five to four ₩ cent., and the Bank of Lombardy from six to five ₩ cent.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen of Portugal died on the 16th of July, from a severe attack of sore throat. It will be remembered that she was married only a few months since.

NAPLES.

Five Neapolitan vessels had landed 2,000 Swiss at Marseilles, and they at once proceeded to Geneva. Altogether, 4,000 Swiss had left the Neapolitan service, and the disbanding of many more was expected.

Large bodies of troops were being concentrated at Naples.

THE NEWS BY THE OCEAN QUEEN.

CAPE RACE, N. F., Friday, July 29.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. Skiddy, from Havre the 20th, *via* the Needles morning of 21st inst., passed Cape Race at 6¼ o'clock this (Friday) morning, and will be due at New-York on Tuesday morning next. Her news is the same as that of the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec.

Commercial Intelligence by the Ocean Queen

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

In the Liverpool cotton market the sales of the three days, including the 16th inst., were 17,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators, and 2,000 by exporters. All qualities had declined slightly, say ⅛@⅛ of a penny ₩ pound, and the market closed very dull. Messrs. Clark & Sons quoted Orleans middling 7 9-16d., and Uplands middling 6⅞@7d. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are not favorable. The market for Cotton goods was dull, though prices were steady.

Liverpool Breadstuffs market was very dull. The harvest prospects were favorable. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour very dull, and French offered at a further reduction; American, 10s.@12s. 6d. Wheat quiet, but firm; Western Red, 7s. 6d.@8s.; Southern White, 9s.@9s. 6d. Corn dull, and European slightly lower, owing to heavy arrivals; American was quoted as follows: Mixed and Yellow, 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull and prices had a declining tendency. Beef heavy and nominal. Pork heavy, with little inquiry, and prices weak. Bacon heavy; auction sale withdrawn. Lard steady with rather more demand at 54s.@55s. Tallow nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Rosin dull at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. for common. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Ashes—Pots quiet at 27s. 9d.; Pearls quiet. Spirits Turpentine dull at 32s. 3d.@32s. 6d.

Another dispatch reports Sugar dull. Coffee dull. Rice steady. Pearl Ashes steady at 29s. 6d.@30s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 32s.@33s. Baltimore Bark, 7s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols were lower, being quoted at 95¼@95¼ for both money and account. The Money market was without material change.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market Wheat had declined 1s. ₩ quarter. Sugar dull and 6d. lower. Coffee firm. Tea quiet; Congou, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 3d. Rice heavy. Tallow, 52s.@53s. 3d. Linseed Oil, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities were generally without change in price and demand.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 20.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed dull.

Breadstuffs are very dull, and sales trifling.

Provisions dull.

Produce unchanged.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

Importance of the Peace of Villafranca—Closing Scenes of the War—The Sack of Perugia—The Atlantic Telegraph.

In addition to the mass of editorial and other correspondence received by the *Europa*, and submitted to the readers of the Times yesterday, the following letters were furnished by the arrival of the steamer: Interesting accounts of the massacre at Perugia and of the present plans of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are appended.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Opinions and Speculations in Paris on the Treaty of Peace—Position of Napoleon—England, Prussia, and Kossuth—Movements of Americans.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

You will be disgusted to hear that the War is over and Peace reigns again in Europe! No more delightful reports of glorious victories and wholesale slaughter! No more roaring of cannon and clash of bayonets! No more plains strewn with dead and drenched in blood! How shall we forgive Louis Napoleon for this fresh outrage upon the interests and the cravings of a Christian people?

The first thought of the Paris public was of precisely this kind when the cannon of the Invalides day before yesterday announced important news, and the extra *Moniteur* explained that news to be of Peace. The next thought was one of satisfaction that *England* had taken no part whatever in the termination of the war,—and that both the neutral Powers had been entirely set aside, and peace concluded while they were exchanging telegrams and trying to mediate between the contending nations. The third reflection was that Napoleon had, after all, left Venetia in the hands of Austria, and that he had not, therefore, fulfilled his pledge of making Italy, from the Alps to the Adriatic, entirely *free*. And, to a certain extent, these continue to be still the dominant feelings of the people of Paris. All outward demonstrations are of rejoicing. The city was illuminated night before last,—and the journals speak of the display as having been exceedingly brilliant and enthusiastic. It did not strike me so. I could not help thinking that, like all the comments of the Paris Press, it had a perfunctory look. The rejoicing was a matter of duty rather than of spontaneous and resistless satisfaction. The public appetite was sharp for more battles. We were all eager to hear of the bombardment of Mantua and Verona, and of the utter rout and destruction of the Austrian army. The downfall of these expectations was the first result of the armistice, and was confirmed and made permanent by the news of Peace.

This is a temporary feeling, and will speedily pass away. A more serious point of disquietude is the fact that the work of the war is only half finished,—that Venetia is still Austrian, and that Italy, therefore, has not been made free "to the Adriatic." The Italians in Paris are indignant at this half fulfillment of their hopes, and denounce the Peace as a breach of faith. Their sentiments are shared by the Republicans and Radicals, who looked not only for the entire expulsion of the Austrians, but hoped also for the return of the Revolution. They regarded the war as merely opening the door *for them*, and expected in the end to make Napoleon either their instrument or their victim. They were eager for the extension of the war to the whole of Europe, and looked for the entrance of Prussia upon the scene as the signal for an insurrection in Hungary, backed by France and countenanced by Russia, and for a general uprising of the people in the Central and Southern Italian States. Naturally enough, they are disappointed and indignant.

Napoleon himself evidently feels that leaving Venetia in the hands of Austria is the weak spot of the arrangement. In his address of the 12th to the army—published in this morning's *Moniteur*—he refers to it as something requiring apology,—and finds one in the fact that Venetia will nevertheless form part of the Italian Confederation, and so become, actually and practically, an Italian State. He says, moreover, that the war was about to take proportions no longer in keeping with the interests which France had in its prosecution; and he gives this as the controlling motive for concluding peace. His most bitter enemies cannot deny that in this he has consulted the welfare of Europe rather than his own personal aggrandizement—and although it is very easy to say that his real personal interests were identified with this considerate and just policy, this fact cannot deprive him of the credit he will receive from all dispassionate minds for the course he has pursued.

The main question is, whether the avowed objects of the war have been attained. He will be judged by the answer which events may give. No one can deny that he has substantially freed Italy from Austrian domination. He has, so far as she is concerned, annihilated the treaties of 1815. He has swept away the absolutism which crushed and cursed the smaller States, and has realised the long dream of Italian patriots, by establishing an Italian Confederation,—which will be governed by a Congress, and controlled by the will of the whole Italian people. The Pope—instead of being the absolute and irresponsible master of the Roman States—becomes the Honorary President of a Confederation, in which all the States and all the people will have a controlling voice in everything that relates to their common concerns. There can be no longer any such thing as absolutism in any part of Italy; and, as Napoleon says in his Address to his Army, it will hereafter be the fault of the Italians themselves if they do not now enter upon the paths of Liberty and Order. He has given *Italy to the Italians*, and for this certainly he deserves the warmest thanks of every lover of Italy and of every friend of freedom. Perhaps it would have been more satisfactory if he had left to Austria no shadow of authority in Venetia; but if that result could only have been purchased at the cost of a doubtful general European war, who will say that he ought to have paid the fearful price?

For my own part, I believe that the Emperor has strengthened himself immensely, throughout Europe and at home, both by the War and by the Peace. He has carried the military renown of France to a point still higher than it held before; he has established his own personal reputation as a General; he has given independence to Italy, and placed her destiny in the hands of her own people; and he has completely falsified all the predictions of his enemies, and by promptly setting aside and refusing all personal benefits and advantages from the war, vindicated his devotion to public interests, and conquered the applause even of those who distrusted him most. If this is not substantial and true glory, based upon the character and requirements of the age, I confess my inability to understand the meaning of the terms.

England has, *by her own acts*, been thoroughly humiliated throughout this whole transaction. If she had from the beginning held a position of calm and dignified neutrality, she would at least have preserved the world's respect, and consulted her own interests. But she began by encouraging Austria to hope for her countenance and support, and thus precipitated the war. Then, alarmed at the spectre she had herself evoked, she fell into a paroxysm of alarm lest she should be invaded by Napoleon—who already had his hands full in the South of Europe, and has, in every act and word, shown himself most anxious to preserve the friendship of England. And finally, when they began to see gleams of peace, and entered upon a formal and pretentious discussion of preliminaries with the other neutral Powers, Napoleon quietly holds an hour's conference with the Austrian Emperor, and settles with him the whole affair! Both England and Prussia are completely ignored in the whole transaction. They are of as little influence in this matter as if they had never existed. Of course the English Press will be more furious than ever, and will do everything in its power to disparage the peace and depreciate the war. The *Daily News*, which took a more just view of the question at the outset, already denounces the terms of the peace, and the *Times* calls upon England to hold herself entirely aloof from the Congress to which the details of the new arrangement will be intrusted! The *Times* insists that as England has had no voice whatever, either in the beginning, conduct or conclusion of the war, she cannot hope to be anything more than an intruder and a cypher in the Congress. There is a great deal of truth in this view of the case,—but it is far from flattering to English pride. Meantime they will endeavor to console themselves for their failure by abuse of the Emperor. Fortunately, he has become accustomed to this, and will not be seriously damaged by it.

The Hungarians have the most reason for complaint at the early conclusion of the war. Its continuance would have given them an opportunity to renew their efforts for independence; it's termination precludes all such hopes, and confirms the authority of Austria over that province. Whether the "general amnesty," which is par of the basis of peace, covers all the political offenders of both countries, and permits Kossuth and his compatriots to return to their own country, remains to be seen. If so, it may serve as some consolation for their political disappointment.

Enough of comments,—which you can make there as well as I can here. I have sought to give you the general tone of remark which obtains in Paris. For the moment the peace is *not* positively popular here:—but I believe every day's reflection will confirm its substantial wisdom, and that in the end it will be regarded as a most happy termination of a brilliant and glorious war.

Travel will now turn in the direction of Italy:—and the eagerness to visit the fields of battle will largely increase the ordinary number of Summer tourists to Lombardy. I came from Como by way of Lake Maggiore and the Simplon to Geneva. At Baneno I found Col. E. A. Raymond, of Boston, who had been detained there by illness for over a week. His friends, the Rev. Dr. Randall, and Mr. Thurston of Springfield, were with him,—but the former gentleman has since come to Paris and will soon embark for home. The Rev. Dr. Bethune was at Vevay in Switzerland,—but left for Villeneuve last week. Ex-President Pierce was at Geneva. The Hon. M. H. Grinnell is expected here very soon. At Brescia, on my return, I met Lieuts. Todd and Praghan, of the United States Army, on their way to the French head-quarters, just too late for Solferino and just in time to hear that the war was over. The only Americans I heard of on the field during the engagement, besides our party of three, were Capt. Carr, Lieut. Towers, and Major Kearney, all of whom were connected with the Piedmontese head-quarters.

I see that you attribute to Russell the letters from the French Camp which have appeared in the London *Times* during this campaign. This is a mistake. They were written by a Hungarian Colonel, and have been admirable, both from their clear military accuracy and the fidelity with which they describe the country and the personal incidents of the war. Russell was anxious to join the army on landing at Marseilles, and in spite of all that is said to the contrary, would have had not the slightest difficulty in doing so. But his health has *suffered very severely from his residence* in India, and he was not equal to the fatigue and labor of another campaign. He has a daughter at school here in Paris, and is expected here with Mrs. R. in a few days.

Theodore Parker has gone to Switzerland and Mr. Sumner to England. Gov. Seward is in Russia. Mr. Bigelow, of the *Post*, starts to-day for Switzerland and Germany with his family.

Yours, &c., H. J. R.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

ANTICIPATIONS OF PEACE ON THE MINCIO OR THE ADIGE—THE UNFORTUNATE VENETIANS—SENTIMENTS OF THE LOMBARDS—THE TREATMENT OF GARIBALDI AND HIS CORPS—THE HEROISM OF THE ALPINE HUNTERS.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Sunday, July 10, 1859.

"*E fu made cose ai affondi*" are the words which Dante puts into the mouth of Francesca da Rimini as she tells her mournful tale, and I have scarcely spoken with an Italian since the news of the armistice arrived who did not betray the same sentiment. The fact of the armistice is bad enough, but the mode of its announcement grates on the Italian ear—"An armistice has been agreed upon between the *Emperor of Austria and myself*"—and King Victor, the Ally, the champion of Italy, the Commander-in-Chief of an army at least as gallant as the French—why this gratuitous insult? An insult which is felt by every Italian, and a thousand fold by every Piedmontese! Pity to turn to gall the feelings of gratitude and enthusiasm with which he was received throughout Lombardy, for the sake of a petty vaunt, a silly Frenchman's boast. But to do the Milanese justice, it is not for themselves they mourn. Happen what will, they can hardly be again cast to the accursed foreigner; but the Venetians, whom a common sorrow and a common hate has united with them in the bonds of fraternity as well as country love, what grief, what horror may be in store for them? I have before my eyes letters written before the armistice, speaking of the perfect organization of the people, despite the thousand-eyed police, the executions and arrests at Venice, the vulgar but terribly significant menaces of Urban. "We do not stir," writes one, "until the signal comes, because we are bidden not to do so by our chief; but when that signal comes, the French and Piedmontese will find that we are worthy of their aid—that their efforts will be seconded by every man among us capable of bearing arms." "I have put your room in order," writes a widowed mother to her son, compromised in the defence of Venice, where his father fell; "God grant that I may embrace you before I die; but if you fall before you reach me (he is one of the volunteers attached to the Piedmontese army,) I will plead with our liberators that you may be restored to me to be beside your father! I have visited several of the hospitals, I find the wounded Piedmontese indignant at the insult offered to their King, but the idea of peace does not enter their minds; the Venetians on the contrary are, almost without exception, bowed down with grief. They cannot forget the armistice of Solasco, and the countless executions that took place *during that armistice*; the insolent summons sent to the City of Venice to surrender, and her heroic but vain defence during fourteen long months of famine, siege and cholera. "Even that mournful satisfaction is denied us this time," said one of them to me, "in the event of peace; we are little more than 2,000,000 souls and at least 10,000 of the bravest of our youth have left their homes to join Piedmont; we did it for the best—but all to die in exile and not to die fighting." I tried to reason with him on his premature despondency, reminded him of the Emperor's words, of Cavour's last declaration that the King would not lay down his arms until the last Austrian is expelled. It was all in vain. "The King will do his best," he said. "He is a *galant* home, but the first Napoleon signed the treaty of Campo Formio, and his nephew will not refuse his signature." The Veronese excite extreme compassion. What will become of Alberis? ask the Venetians. Alberis is, if we except Manzoni, the greatest living poet of Italy, and is idolised by the Venetians. He was chosen in 1848 as the *ensoyé* of the Venetians to Paris during the time of Cavaignac. After all was over, no fear could deter him from returning to his native place, Verona, where he has remained ever since, breathing into his poems the most passionate love of fatherland.

Even these lines, from *Un ora della mia Giobinezza*, written in 1838, after two years of imprisonment in Mantua, may give you some idea of his courage:

"Equando sull abbiate mio sepulcro Pianghie,
Scolpiteve degli Itali cavalli,
Vitoriosi lo spazzare la pietra,
Amorosi fantasmi volgendo."
Postume sarete le lacrime ai forti,
Che attende to vita e attendere solterra."

"And when the hoofs of the victorious Italian horses shall prance over my unheeded grave, then, a loving phantasm, I shall burst the tomb-stone and chaunt posthumous songs of triumph to the braves whom I expect in life, and whom I shall still expect beneath the sod."

One of the first acts of the ferocious Urban was to arrest Alberis—not for any misdeeds, not that they suspected him of any, but simply as a hostage for the good conduct of the Veronese. His arrest caused great indignation, but little alarm—the day of deliverance seemed so near at hand. But how! Still the "mode" of announcement cuts two ways, some say. It may be that the King would not consent. I fear this is not, cannot, be the case; but were I to repeat to you all the speculations and hypotheses to which this news has given place, I should fill a column of the Times.

As I told you in my last, I cannot share the general fear of "peace upon the Adige" or "Mincio," although, as you know, that was my opinion at the commencement of the war. I cannot conceive that Napoleon is so blind to his own interests as to take such a fatal step. It is absurd to think that Austria will evacuate Venice and the fortresses because she has lost three battles at the bidding of the victors, and as before the victory of Solferino Napoleon, in that solemn appeal to the Italians, declared that "*Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic*," as he called on the Italians to "organize themselves in a military way to become soldiers to-day in order that to-morrow they might be free citizens of a great country," how is it possible that he can deliberately consign his name to the execration and the vengeance of the country he swore to liberate? I have no faith in his principles or in his generosity, but I look to his ambition and to his common sense.

What will Garibaldi do in case of "peace upon the Adige?" (What that phrase means to an Italian only those who have lived through 1848-9 can tell.) What will Garibaldi do is the question on every lip. "As he did in August, 1848, when he heard of the armistice of Salasco," reply the ardent Milanese, with whom Garibaldi is a demigod. But older men shake their heads and tell me that the position in which Garibaldi has been shut, intentionally or unintentionally, by the Allies, will render him impotent to stir or budge, unless his wits and patriotism suggest some miraculous escape. The fact of his being where he is gives color to the—I grieve to say—widely spread belief that some treachery is meditated. If you look on the map you will see that the Stelvio Pass is situated at the extreme northeast of Lombardy. By this pass a small number of Austrians reëntered Bormio, and have since been reinforced by a few companies of Tyrolese volunteers. But this fact is of little or no importance, a small body, say 10,000, could devastate the Valtelline, but cannot menace Lombardy, for even were they to reach Calico, they could proceed no further, as their march would be stopped by the explosion of the tunnels on the road to Lecco, mined for that purpose;—on the lake they could do nothing, since the Allies guard it with their steamers. Their threat, therefore, to march on Lecco and Como is absurd, and if even they should succeed in doing this, so much the worse for them, for separated from the main army by the Oglio, the Chiese, the Mincio and the Adige, they must have acted alone and been at the mercy of the population. In order to do anything at all, they must descend with 30,000 men; but these Austria could not spare, for we have seen, by her abandonment of Piacenza, Ancona and Ferrara, that she has renounced her old system of detachments. Therefore a battalion would have sufficed serving as they would for a centre, round which the population would cluster, able to support the rigors of the mountain district, covered as it is by eternal snow, by that same people who of themselves sufficed to drive out the Austrians from the Stelvio, in 1848. But instead of this the whole force of Garibaldi is sent to defend the Stelvio and Tonale, (for the defence of which 300 men suffice) and as the descent into the German Tyrol was *forbidden, there seems no sufficient end in view. By* shutting up Garibaldi in the *cul de sac* of the Valtelline, (*continue very old croakers*) a double end is gained. First of all, by hindering him from continuing those brilliant exploits which made him the hero of the war throughout Europe at its commencement; his influence is diminished, and consequently his power. The second end is still more serious; suppose we have peace; Venice is sacrificed; Tuscany and the Roman States ditto. Garibaldi's instincts, wounded honor, the enthusiasm of his followers, will all lead him to a desperate resistance. But what can he do? Either he must fight his way to Venice or join the malecontents in Tuscany, or the Romagna. If he decided to march into Venice he must, at 250 miles from Verona, combat the Austrians, now at leisure to contest step by step and hill by hill his passage from the Stelvio to Cadore. Not a step can he take without the knowledge of Cadorna, who, with an entire Piedmontese division is at his side. How can he join the Tuscans and the Romans when he is 500 miles from Tuscany and the French and the Piedmontese cover the intermediate space? But I said there are in all 54,000 Austrians, all armed and panting to battle, not for Lombardy or Venice or Rome or Tuscany, but to fight the Austrians out of Italy, and then to see their country trians out of Italy, and then to see their country trians out of Italy, and then to see their country tr

The New-York Times, Saturday, July 30, 1859.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 79 bbls. Ashes; 3,251 bbls. and 136 sacks Flour; 1,758 bushels Wheat; 1,264 bushels Corn; 1,360 bushels Oats; 160 pkgs. Provisions, and 152 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 10-day, 35 bbls. Pots, at 6 12½, and small lots of Pearls at 6 62½@6 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, 10-day, 900 bags Maracaibo at 11c.

COTTON—Has been in active demand, and sales have been made of 5,000 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates to close.

FISH—Trade is generally sustained. No important change has occurred in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Sales and Western Flour at decidedly lower rates, and prices closing heavily for all descriptions of Wheat, and prices steadily sold moderately. The market opened quite heavily and prices have improved, especially for the low and medium qualities, which have been in most request. The market closes at a decided decline. Southern Flour has been in more demand, especially towards those limits do not exceed to the better qualities. Canadian has been quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand and prices have improved. Corn Meal has been more sought after by exporters and prices have advanced 2½@5c. ₩ bbl. Sales have been moderately large, however, during the week, and prices closing heavy.

GRAIN—Wheat is in more demand, and now has a speculative character. Sales have been reported of 14,000 bush. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $3 85@3 90 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine. Oats are in moderate request. Rye continues dull and heavy. Barley and Barley Malt are in fair demand, at 90c. Canal Freights are unchanged. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bush. Wheat to Buffalo, at 7½c.; 10,000 bush. Corn to Albany, at 4½c.; 10,000 bush. Oats to Albany, at 3½c.; 10,000 bush. Barley to Albany, at 6c.; 10,000 bush. Barley Malt to Albany, at 6c.; 10,000 bush. Rye to Albany, at 6c.; 10,000 bush. Corn to Troy, at 4½c.; 10,000 bush. Corn to Troy, at 4½c.; 10,000 bush. Corn to Troy, at 4½

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1859.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the Vanderbilt steamship Ocean Queen of Cape Race, and the Canadian steamship Anglo-Saxon at Fortaux Rock, we have received London dates to the evening of Saturday, July 16, two days later than those brought by the Europa.

The Paris correspondence of the London Times contains the following:

"The Emperor Napoleon will be back with more than his usual energy in the course of next week. Every one is busy preparing apartments for his reception, and the very people who have been for the last month in the country are returning to Paris in order to be present at the Emperor's arrival. The Empress will not return before the 15th of August, when she will go to Biarritz, where she will remain for a month. The Emperor will be present at the fêtes which will be given in honor of the Assumption, and will then return to Paris, where he will remain until the end of September, when he will go to Compiègne, where he will receive the Queen of Spain, who will be accompanied by the Prince of Asturias. The Emperor will then return to Paris, where he will remain until the end of October, when he will go to Fontainebleau, where he will receive the Queen of Portugal, who will be accompanied by the King Consort. The Emperor will then return to Paris, where he will remain until the end of November, when he will go to Compiègne, where he will receive the Queen Mother of Spain, who will be accompanied by the Infanta Isabella. The Emperor will then return to Paris, where he will remain until the end of December, when he will go to Fontainebleau, where he will receive the Queen of Naples, who will be accompanied by the King Consort. The Emperor will then return to Paris, where he will remain until the end of January, when he will go to Compiègne, where he will receive the Queen of Sardinia, who will be accompanied by the King Consort. The Emperor will then return to Paris, where he will remain until the end of February, when he will go to Fontainebleau, where he will receive the Queen of Greece, who will be accompanied by the King Consort. The Emperor will then return to Paris, where he will remain until the end of March, when he will go to Compiègne, where he will receive the Queen of Denmark, who will be accompanied by the King Consort. The Emperor will then return to Paris, where he will remain until the end of April, when he will go to Fontainebleau, where he will receive the Queen of Sweden, who will be accompanied by the King Consort. The Emperor will then return to Paris, where he will remain until the end of May, when he will go to Compiègne, where he will receive the Queen of Belgium, who will be accompanied by the King Consort. The Emperor will then return to Paris, where he will remain until the end of June, when he will go to Fontainebleau, where he will receive the Queen of Holland, who will be accompanied by the King Consort. 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[Advertisement.]
Beware of the "multitudinous and mystifying phrases of quacks. Dr. Abernethy, confidential adviser, received from Europe recently experimental advice, the latest improvements in treating disease. Dr. Abernethy's extended practice, whose confidential advice, whether personal or by letter, is sought by thousands, is at the command of that people. Office hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address, Dr. Abernethy, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Consultations personally or by letter, $5 each. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily. Saturday excepted, when hours are special.

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An Opposition journal, published in New-York, denounces the Senate investigation in the spirit of partisan prejudice. It says:

"The Senate is engaged in a political canvass, given what it alleges to be 'the Democratic majority' in the Senate. Nobody believes that the Senate is conducted in the interests of that party. It is conducted in the interests of the Republican party, and under the control of Republican Senators."

The NEW MEXICAN TRADE.—From a well-informed correspondent at Las Vegas, New-Mexico, we learn that the trade between that city and the Mexican frontier is increasing very rapidly. The Las Vegas Gazette says that "the number of wagons now on the road between Las Vegas and the Rio Grande is unprecedented in the history of the trade. Every train that arrives reports the road crowded with wagons, and the number of teams that have passed this point during the present season is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000." The Gazette also says that "the number of wagons that will leave Las Vegas during the present month will be from 1,000 to 1,500." The Gazette's correspondent at Las Vegas, writing on the 15th inst., says: "Trade is very brisk, and the streets are crowded with wagons and teams. Over 1,000 wagons have left here for the South during the past week, and the number will be increased to 2,000 before the end of the month. Many of the merchants are selling out their entire stocks, and will return to the States with the proceeds. Others are replenishing their stocks, and will remain in business here. Many of the wagons are loaded with corn, which is selling at 75 cents per hundred pounds. Flour is also in demand, and is selling at $3 50 per hundred pounds. Hay is scarce, and is worth $1 per hundred pounds. Wood is also scarce, and is worth $1 50 per cord. Lumber is in demand, and is worth $40 per thousand feet. Coal is also in demand, and is worth $8 per ton. Business is very brisk, and the prospects for trade are very flattering."

The Mexican Boundary Commission.—Gen. Weller, the United States Commissioner, has arrived at El Paso, Texas, and has established his headquarters there. Gen. Weller has been appointed Commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of December 30, 1853, by which the Mesilla Valley was purchased from Mexico. Gen. Weller's party consists of Lieut. Col. Graham, Engineer; Major Emory, Surveyor; Dr. Webb, Surgeon; Mr. Bartlett, Secretary, and Mr. Thompson, Interpreter. The Commissioners of Mexico and the United States will meet at El Paso, and proceed to run the line from that point to the Pacific Ocean.

The Mississippi Levees.—The Memphis Appeal says that the Mississippi River is now higher than it has been for many years, and that the levees are in danger of breaking in many places. The Appeal says that the Commissioners of the Levee Board have been unable to obtain the money to repair the levees, and that the people are now compelled to do the work themselves. The Appeal says that "the people are determined to do their duty, and will not hesitate to work day and night, if necessary, to save the levees. Should the levees break, the whole country will be overflowed, and the loss of property will be immense. The people are aroused to the danger, and will do all in their power to prevent a disaster."

Mass Meeting.
HOOKER VERSUS HOOKER.
This game was played on Thursday, upon the grounds of the Osceola Club, Fifth avenue and Decatur-street, Brooklyn. The following is the score:

HOOKER.	R.	B.	O.	A.	E.	HOOKER.	R.	B.	O.	A.	E.
Bowne, p.	1	4	0	2	1	Dayton, p.	1	4	0	2	1
Remsen, 1 b.	1	4	1	0	0	Remsen, 1 b.	1	4	1	0	0
Bowne, 2 b.	1	4	1	1	0	Dayton, 2 b.	1	4	1	1	0
Bowne, s. s.	1	4	1	1	0	Dayton, s. s.	1	4	1	1	0
Bowne, 3 b.	1	4	1	1	0	Dayton, 3 b.	1	4	1	1	0
Bowne, l. f.	1	4	1	0	0	Dayton, l. f.	1	4	1	0	0
Bowne, c. f.	1	4	1	0	0	Dayton, c. f.	1	4	1	0	0
Bowne, r. f.	1	4	1	0	0	Dayton, r. f.	1	4	1	0	0
Bowne, c.	1	4	1	0	0	Dayton, c.	1	4	1	0	0
Total	10	36	9	5	1	Total	10	36	9	5	1

The second choice of the above clubs played a match game on the same grounds, against the Bowne Club, of Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 25th, 1868, and won the game by the following score:

BOWNE.	R.	B.	O.	A.	E.	HOOKER.	R.	B.	O.	A.	E.
Bowne, p.	1	4	0	2	1	Dayton, p.	1	4	0	2	1
Remsen, 1 b.	1	4	1	0	0	Remsen, 1 b.	1	4	1	0	0
Bowne, 2 b.	1	4	1	1	0	Dayton, 2 b.	1	4	1	1	0
Bowne, s. s.	1	4	1	1	0	Dayton, s. s.	1	4	1	1	0
Bowne, 3 b.	1	4	1	1	0	Dayton, 3 b.	1	4	1	1	0
Bowne, l. f.	1	4	1	0	0	Dayton, l. f.	1	4	1	0	0
Bowne, c. f.	1	4	1	0	0	Dayton, c. f.	1	4	1	0	0
Bowne, r. f.	1	4	1	0	0	Dayton, r. f.	1	4	1	0	0
Bowne, c.	1	4	1	0	0	Dayton, c.	1	4	1	0	0
Total	10	36	9	5	1	Total	10	36	9	5	1

New-York Times and the Mexican Treaty.

From the Constitution, July 24.

There is a publication in New-York, published by Henry J. Raymond, which is the organ of the Administration, and which is supposed to speak for the Department of State. It is the New-York Times. In its issue of the 22d inst. it has a long article on the Mexican treaty, which is evidently inspired by the Department of State. It is the first time that the Administration has condescended to say anything in defense of the treaty, and it is therefore worthy of notice. The Times says:

"The Mexican treaty has been misrepresented and misunderstood. It has been assailed as a surrender of the Mesilla Valley, as a cession of territory to Mexico, as a violation of the Monroe doctrine, as a dishonorable bargain, and as a treaty which would not be ratified by the Senate. Now, what are the facts? The Mesilla Valley was purchased from Mexico by the treaty of December 30, 1853, for $10,000,000. The Mexican Government has always claimed that the purchase was void, because the consideration was inadequate. The Mexican Government has always refused to ratify the treaty, and has always refused to run the boundary line between the two countries, as provided by the treaty. The Mexican Government has always claimed that the Mesilla Valley belongs to Mexico, and that the United States has no right to it. The United States Government has always claimed that the Mesilla Valley belongs to the United States, and that Mexico has no right to it. Under the treaty of December 30, 1853, the United States paid Mexico $10,000,000 for the Mesilla Valley, and Mexico refused to ratify the treaty, and refused to run the boundary line. Under the treaty of February 2, 1848, the United States paid Mexico $15,000,000 for California

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAN OF SHOWS.
A NOVELETTE
OF THRILLING INTEREST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AGENERAL AND housework girl; has no objection to go in the country; is a Protestant; can bring the best of city references; wages $12 to $15. Call at 1,000 Lexington-av., between 76th and 77th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as housekeeper or nurse; is a first-class dressmaker; can take charge of children; has no objection to go in the country; wages $15 to $20. Call at 1,000 Lexington-av., between 76th and 77th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman

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FINANCIAL.

EARNSHAW, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 9 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of SIXTY (60) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. By order.
E. S. BALDWIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st of August.
E. H. KELLEY

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

WHAT ARE THEY?
WHAT ARE THEY?
WHAT DO THEY CURE?
WHAT DO THEY CURE?
WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?
WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?
WHO SHOULD BE JUDGES?
WHO SHOULD BE JUDGES?
WHO USE THEM?
WHO USE THEM?
THOUSANDS.
THOUSANDS.
READ THE TESTIMONY.
READ THE TESTIMONY.

Several years ago, while engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice in a neighboring city, observing how large a portion of medical practice is, and must of necessity remain, in the hands of the people, and seeing how ineffectual were the means generally employed; how dangerous and revolting those prescribed by allopathy, how tedious and intricate those offered by homœopathy, how inconvenient and unreliable those of the water cure, we were led into a long series of experiments, with a view of devising some more safe, simple, and efficacious method. The result more than justified our most sanguine anticipations. A portion of Specific Remedies were shortly and gratuitously elaborated, which, while they are entirely free from the clumsiness and disgusting features of old school medicines, and the fallibility and perplexity of the usual Homœopathic medicines, are at the same time much more correct, positive, and appropriate in curing those much more correct, positive, and appropriate in curing those than either. The great Confederation is then reached. Here are remedies which the people can use.

WITHOUT DANGER,
WITHOUT DANGER,
WITHOUT PERPLEXITY,
WITHOUT PERPLEXITY,
AND
WITH SUCCESS.
WITH SUCCESS.

HERE IS THE LIST:

No. 1. Fever Pills—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation of all kinds.

No. 2. Worm Pills—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, and Wetting the Bed.

No. 3. Baby's Pills—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness, and Nervousness of Adults.

No. 4. Diarrhœa Pills—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.

No. 5. Dysentery Pills—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

No. 6. Cholera Pills—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.

No. 7. Cough Pills—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.

No. 8. Toothache Pills—For Toothache, Faceache and Neuralgia.

No. 9. Headache Pills—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.

No. 10.—Dyspepsia Pills—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.

No. 11. For Female Irregularities—Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.

No. 12. Female Pills—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.

No. 13. Croup Pills—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Hard Breathing.

No. 14. Salt Rheum Pills—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.

No. 15. Rheumatic Pills—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.

A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague and Intermittent Ague.

F.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.

G.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough abating its violence and shortening its course.

PRICE.

Case of 30 vials complete, in Morocco and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 9 boxes, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents

These Medicines by the case or single box are sent to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

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NEW REMEDIES.

These new Specifics are not placed in our cases, but which may be obtained of us, or will be supplied in making up a Vial of Specifics:

For Asthma or Phthisic.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. This remedy has proved very valuable in numerous cases of long-standing asthma. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Bad Discharges and Deafness.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. It may be relied on as a cure for discharges from the ears. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Glandulæ.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

For General Debility.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Mental action, or Exhausting Diseharges. A very efficient remedy. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Dropsy.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings with Scanty Secretions. This remedy has proved efficient in numerous cases of acute and chronic Dropsy. Price, 50 cents per box.

For the Blues.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting, Sickness from riding or motion. We have reason to believe that this will prove a very valuable remedy. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Urinary Diseases.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination. Diseases of the Kidneys. It may be relied upon as an invaluable Specific for these complaints. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Special Weakness.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Self-Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

WHAT DO THEY CURE?

Fevers and all acute attacks of Congestion and Inflammation are fully controlled by the Fever Pills. Given in the first few hours of attack it often arrests a severe case of Disease.

Worm Diseases, in all their varieties and forms, are positively cured by the Worm Specific. It is safe, mild and effectual.

Infants, during nursing and teething, have a true panacea in the Baby's Pills. The slow growth and sicklinesses of infants are corrected by it.

Diarrhœas, Summer Complaints and Cholera Infantum are controlled promptly and certainly by the Diarrhœa Pills. Hundreds of children are cured by it every season, and it is safe to say that thousands of lives are annually saved by its use.

Dysentery, that purge of the late Summer and Fall, is effectually under the control of the Dysentery Pills. It has cured thousands, and will cure every case.

Colics and Colds, so common and so dangerous in every family, are promptly and fully controlled by the Colic Pills. Thus Consumption and Decline are arrested.

Toothache, Faceache and Neuralgias are often promptly cured by the Toothache Pills.

Headaches of years standing and the most obstinate character have been permanently cured by the Headache Pills.

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Weak Stomach and Biliousness Complaints are by no known remedy so perfectly controlled and so permanently cured as by the Dyspepsia Pills. Cases of many years standing, and of the most aggravated and inveterate character, have been entirely cured by this specific. We have received hundreds of testimonials to this effect.

Female Irregularities are entirely controlled by the proper specific, while Leucorrhœa or Whites, so common and so difficult to cure, among females, is more promptly and perfectly by the Female Pills than by any other known remedy. Excessive or Suppressed Menses, which so often sap the very foundation of life, are fully controlled by the same specific. A single box will do more good than quarts of medicine at five dollars a bottle.

Bearing Down Feelings from prevention and cure in the Cases provided for.

Erysipelas, Scarlatina, Erysipelas, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, and other similar diseases, and even down to pimples on the face of young people, are all cured by the persistent use of the Salt Rheum Pills. It clears perfectly, more than any other remedy, removing the impurities of the skin to a healthy state, and thus completely purifies the complexion.

Rheumatisms of long standing have been cured by the Rheumatic Pills.

Fevers and Agues, which by often bother the Homœopathic practitioner, and against which the Old School physician's 40 grains of quinine, arsenic, and similar deleterious drugs is little purpose, is perfectly cured and completely driven out of the system by our Ague and Fever Pills. Scores of cases in this place where the most inveterate and alarming cases have been cured.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.

WHO ARE COMPETENT WITNESSES?

In the mutations of this world things often occur which at first sight seem impossible, and even contrary to experience. New things appear, new combinations are formed, and new results gained, which often pervade the most profound. An opinion may be formed by those supposed to be acquainted with a subject, but evidence can only be given by those who know of the facts. In such a contest the result is not doubtful. Opinions and arguments are shy nothings when confronted with the facts.

Ten thousand credible persons testify from personal knowledge of the value and efficacy of Specific Homœopathic Remedies under almost every conceivable variety of circumstance; against which there is, if anything, merely the dubious opinion of those who do not profess to have any positive knowledge on the subject. A man knows whether he was sick and is well, and the more simple and unsophisticated he is the better is his testimony, and if a score, a hundred, or a thousand so testify, the conclusion is irresistible.

Such is the array of testimony we offer to-day that no person can read it or admit a tithe of it without conceding the entire argument, that we present to the public a series of Domestic Remedies unrivaled for their safety, simplicity and prompt action over the more common forms of disease—remedies which almost every family will find it advantageous to have and but few can well afford to be without.

WHAT DO THEY CURE?

Piles.—Among all the remedies proposed for this disease, this is the only one that can be relied upon for a radical and fundamental cure. Scores, if not hundreds of cases of cures, can be shown.

Catarrh, which is so common, and yet so obstinate, against which Old School treatment is powerless, and ordinary Homœopathy avails but little, finds in our Catarrh Specific its best and surest remedy. True, time in the more inveterate cases is required, yet the most obstinate are and have been cured. It has effected cures in cases of thirty years' standing.

Sore Eyes and Eyelids have an invaluable specific in the Ophthalmic Pill. Old, long standing and inveterate cases have been cured by it.

The Whooping Cough specific answers perfectly for that disease, shortening and moderating its course, and carrying the patient safely through it.

Such are but a part of the triumphs which have been effected by this comparatively recent system of popular medication in the hands of the people. These splendid results are obtained by the use of these harmless specifics, with no other advice and direction than are provided with the medicines. Such results have, at no other time, nor under any other means or system, been obtained under similar circumstances, and they are results which the ablest physicians might well envy under the most judicious system of administration.

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

In all reform, as the ultimate appeal is to the people, so they are the first to welcome and appreciate an improvement. Not they whose chosen business it is to lead and judge, are always, or even usually, best qualified to give an opinion. For prejudice, interest and education, all form a bias against anything new; and but few men are so elevated as to be above these influences. Every new doctrine and teaching has in its turn received and survived the significant inquiry, "Have any of the rulers believed on him?" And though the idea has been exploded a thousand times, yet men still seem to look to the leaders and teachers of a given branch for reforms in it. Vain look! Who of the priests and monks were hand and glove with Luther? Who of the navigators did not flout Columbus? Who of the doctors did not despise Harvey, and Jenner, and Hahnemann? True, in these days, men receive a more general education, and extensive knowledge inculcates toleration; and so medical men are, on the whole, more tolerant of improvement than formerly; yet, still they are far more slow to believe, and tardy to accept, a proffered blessing, than the people.

To the people our great improvement in the treatment of disease comes with a freshness and fullness which sweeps away all prejudice, and elicits a hearty welcome. With them to try and to succeed is to be convinced. Repeated trial, and repeated success, begets confidence, which ripens into faith; and they meet every cavil with the convincing answer of old, "Whether this man hath a devil or not I know not, but this I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see." "His medicines may be all very bad, and he a very irregular and pestilent fellow, but his Specifics have repeatedly cured me and mine, and I welcome them as a great blessing."

No man has at any time been solicited for his good opinion, and we have even at times been chary of publishing those which have been kindly forwarded to us; yet no day passes in which we do not receive several. Such a mass of testimony was probably never thrown together upon any particular point, and is sufficient to remove every doubt, and silence every cavil. Who are to be relied upon? They who speak from experience, and know whereof they speak? or those who, without any evidence on the subject, choose to cavil?

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.
HEAR THE TESTIMONY.

Easton, Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1859.

Your Specifics are steadily gaining advocates in this vicinity. Some are enthusiastic. All that give them a fair trial unite their testimony of the happy results. Several families that I have supplied, have not called a physician since I have kept the remedies; previous to that time they had done so often.

One neighbor says he should be under the necessity of employing a doctor half the time if he did not keep a supply of your remedies on hand.

I might send you some *strong* testimonials if desired.

* * * * * * *

Most respectfully,
J. W. PECKHAM.

Fishkill, Feb. 23, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Specifics in my large family for the last six months, with great success, and in many cases they have acted like a charm. Last Winter, with the same number in family, twenty, we had a physician employed every week, but this Winter he has not had occasion to call once.
E. P. ACKERMAN.

Hubbardsville, Madison County, N. Y.

Dr. Humphreys: Having used your Specific Remedies for three years past, I wish simply to say that I consider them just the medicines for the times, especially the Cough Pills, which have proved truly wonderful, not only in my own case, but also with others who have given them a trial.

Truly yours,
H. F. RHODES.

Pleasant Mount, Mo., Feb. 3, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* My circumstances will not permit me to act as agent for you, yet I know your Remedies, so far as I have tried them, are truly valuable. The Salt Rheum Pills, which I have been using for Salt Rheum of six years' standing, have in a measure cured me. I have received more benefit from them than from all the other medicine I have ever taken, and consider myself well. You have my earnest wishes for your success.

Yours truly,
JAMES SIMPSON.

Randolph, Mass., March 10, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys: Your Remedy for the Piles is performing all that you promise for them. Please send me an entire set of your Specifics, for which please find inclosed five dollars. Truly yours,
H. WOODMAN.

Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 29, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* I have not as yet had an instance come to my knowledge in which your Remedies have failed of having the desired effect.

Yours truly,
N. H. PALMER.

Lima, Mich., Jan. 27, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* I bought a twenty-vial case of your Specific Homœopathic Remedies, over two years ago, of G. Granville, Ann Arbor, and it has been my family physician ever since.
C. C. PALMER.

Carthage, Hancock Co., Ill., Jan. 18, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* You will find inclosed five dollars for a full set of your Remedies. We have been using no other medicine for the last four years, and do not wish to use any other, as we find that the medicines prove effectual in every case we have tried.

Yours truly,
P. S. GREEN.

Wheeler's Point, Broome Co., N. Y.

Dr. Humphreys: Among other instances of the great value of your Specifics, I may relate that my little daughter, six years old, has just passed through the Scarlet Fever, and entirely recovered, with no other treatment than your Fever Pills, and frequent sponging the body with luke-warm water.
Rev. S. N. ROBINSON.

South Boston, March 14, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys: I would just say that I have been quite successful with your Specifics, and find they fully come up to my expectations. Respectfully yours,
S. S. NILES.

Fulton, Vt., March 31, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys: I have fully proved the value of your Specifics, as curative agents, in my own family. Since I obtained your Remedies, three years ago, we have not employed a physician of any kind. My wife has been in delicate health, and we have frequently called medical aid heretofore, and should have continued to do so had we not possessed your simple and efficient remedies. They have, with the Divine blessing, saved us from much suffering and expense.

Yours truly,
H. S. JONES,
Minister of the Gospel.

Barton, Vt., March 14, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys: Your Specifics have given very general satisfaction, and have far surpassed, as curative agents, anything I ever saw. One or two Homœopathic physicians have endeavored to prevent their introduction, but cannot succeed in it.

Yours, &c., F. M. Perry, Agent.

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WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

No great public want can long remain unanswered. When a condition of things has become developed so that a great public want is realized, either in theology, civil government or physics, that very want or demand is sure to create a supply. The hour will create the man, and the need the thing. Witness the sewing machine, the reaper, the telegraph. There may be several abortions. Many may run before they are sent, but ultimately humanity will triumph, and the want be supplied.

It cannot be that Medicine will long remain what it has been—a mass of intricacies, of which they who know most know little, while the confident pretender is sure to be a knave. Nor will it be always a system so intricate and obscure that only the priests of the temple can speak its language, or interpret its symbols; or an oracle so equivocal that he who consults the priest fares as ill, or worse than he who abjures the temple altogether. There must ere long be a system that comes down to the wants of humanity in every day life—that meets the wants of the mother at her cradle, the nurse at the bedside, the father on his journey, or the sailor on the sea. Something or some system that everybody can have, and everybody can use, to arrest the first invasions of disease, and to restore the ruddy current of life ere its fountains are vitiated and its forces undermined.

Old school medicine, with its crude drugs and poisons, can never meet this want. That is a game long since played out, a thing well understood. Equally futile the vaunted panacea and elixirs which ignorance has begotten and folly sustained. The water-cure can never be more than a doubtful expedient or useful palliative in the hands of the people. Nor can the usual form of Homœopathy, however large its domestic manual, or complete its assortment of tinctures and pellets, be ever anything more than an amusing pastime in the hands of the people. The system was never designed for such use, and can never fill such a place.

Does our system of Specific Homœopathic Remedies meet this want? It becomes one to speak with modesty of his own productions; yet we but echo the sentiment of thousands who daily use them, and have long experienced their efficacy in a thousand varying occasions, when we say that they are just what the people want—economical, simple, prompt, reliable, and yet without danger. They were designed and intended to serve as the ready resources of the mother and nurse, to meet the wants of the home and fireside, as well as to be the companion of the traveler. To be, in fact, the great system of popular medication divested of all intricacies and technicality, and brought down to the common use and level of every-day life. For this end we have expended several years of labor and study, to say nothing of money, and in this aim we trust to succeed—a success of which any man may be proud.

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

Esq. Blauvelt, of Farmer, Seneca Co., N. Y., well known in that section of country, writes as follows:

Farmer, Seneca Co., N. Y.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* I would say that your Specific Remedies have been proved, by repeated and fair experiments, to be altogether as valuable as they have been represented. We need no man's testimony as to their efficacy for good in cases of disease for the cure of which they are designed. They have accomplished, under God, for our family, what all other medicines within our reach have utterly failed to effect. Very truly yours, AARON BLAUVELT.

Chaumont, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* Your Remedies need only to be tried to be approved. They are a humbug to the unfinitiated and willfully ignorant only. A Doctor, well known and of extensive practice, called and got a box of your Fever and Ague Pills, saying if they cured the case he would cheerfully pay for them. A few days after, a stout Irishman came in, saying: "Ah, indeede, Misther Smith, the small shugar Pills you sint by the Doctor, have done the job, indade, I have had no chills since I took them. The six months past, I have had the terrible disease, and the doctors could do nothing for me at all, at all." He continues to improve, and the Doctor called and paid for the pills like a gentleman, as he is, smilingly saying, "They have done much more than I expected." Yours, &c., G. W. SMITH.

Washington, Me., March 11, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* I am so well satisfied with the effects of your Specific Homœopathic Remedies which I have tried, that I should be willing to distribute all my profits in them, gratis, from the benefit they afford. Yours, with respect,
JOAN LIPPENCOTT.

Otsego County, N. Y., July 20, 1858.

Dr. Humphreys: Your medicines are giving increased satisfaction to those who have used them most, and who know most about them. There are three cases of which I wish specially to speak, as follows:

Neuralgia.—Mr. A. B. J., of this place, was attacked one year ago this Spring with this distressing complaint in his head, face and teeth, together with a diseased stomach, so as to unfit him for labor for several weeks, and was, during much of the time, confined to his bed. By taking less than one box of Neuralgia Pills and a few of your Dyspepsia Pills, he was entirely cured in a very short time, and has had no return since.

Piles.—A middle-aged woman in this place, who has been afflicted with Piles for some time, and who failed of being cured by a physician who is called skillful in this complaint, was cured in a very short time by taking less than one box of your invaluable Piles Pills.

Another.—Mr. R. B., of this place, who last Fall was cured of an inveterate cough and cold, which threatened to end in a quick consumption, by the Cough Pills, had been suffering for a few weeks past severely with blind Piles, and was induced by me to try your Piles Pills. His son told me, last First Day, that he experienced entire relief in forty-eight hours, to his complete astonishment and delight. I could fill a sheet and more, in giving instances of the success of these remedies in cases of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Worms, Dyspepsia, Fever and similar diseases. Thine truly, C. D. MEAD.

From N. Huntington, Rochester, N. Y.

From J. W. Packham, Eastern, Washington Co., N. Y.

Dr. Humphreys: Your Specific Remedies are favorably known and used by many families in this vicinity. I obtained a case by mail last Summer, and have used them in my family with the most decisive and happy results. Mrs. Peckham says: "She can give Dr. Humphreys a certificate." I am one of the early friends of Homœopathy, having employed that class of physicians in my family for the past fifteen years. I keep a case on hand, as prepared by our physician, and also a "Domestic Homœopathic Practice," of the most approved kind, but often find it, as you say, difficult and doubtful in selecting remedies. Your system obviates all this.

Albany, Dec. 3, 1858.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* Will you please send me four boxes of the "Cough Pills." I consider them invaluable in my family. I have used your medicines several months with great success—all are good—but I have had occasion to use more of the "Cough Pills" than any other. Yours respectfully,
Mrs. H. HANID, No. 722 Broadway, Albany.

Thomas G. Peck, Lasalle, Illinois, writes:

The Specifics in this section of the country have given universal satisfaction. A large number of people are daily using them, and with the best possible results. I consider them, from my extensive experience, to be great blessings to a community, and shall do all in my power to extend their circulation.

Yours very respectfully,
THOMAS G. PECK.

Cyrus Marsh, 2d, of Natchez, Miss., writes:

Natchez, May, 1858.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* The invoice of your Specific Remedies, which you sent me from Utica some two months ago, is all sold, and might have been much sooner, had I given any particular attention to the subject. So far as I have learned, they have rendered the purchasers good satisfaction. I have used them in my own family with the most gratifying success, and would not be without them on any account. I herewith inclose draft, the amount of your previous invoice and beg you to ship me, via New-Orleans one dozen $4 cases, $2 do., and 24 dozen of the single boxes, with directions, and for which I will remit on receipt of invoice.

Truly yours, CYRUS MARSH, 2d.

Our unprecedentedly large sales of your medicines show that they give entire satisfaction to our customers. Were it necessary, we could give a large number of remarkable cures effected by them. But their efficacy in relieving and curing disease is too well established in this community to require any such certificates.

A. & J. E. BELL.

Dexter, Jefferson County, N. Y.

From Prof. W. Mendum, Rochester, N. Y.

Prof. Humphreys & Co.—*Dear Sirs:* Your Homœopathic Specific Remedies have most efficiently superseded all other kinds of domestic medicines wherever their adaptations and virtues have become known.

I have had much pleasure in commending them, from personal experience, to many of my friends, and have done so with full confidence in the correctness of your composite theory, and of the principles on which your specifics are prepared. My observation of the results of their use has been rather extended, and these results I have found to be invariably beneficial, and of the most satisfactory kind.

Dr. F. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* Some months since I received from you a case of "Specific Homœopathic Medicines."

I am happy to say that I have used the remedies for myself, my family and friends, with decided and beneficial results. So much so that in every instance a case of the remedies has been desired and purchased of your agent. I could give many instances of almost instantaneous relief, and of attacks of fever arrested in a few hours by their use, but it is unnecessary. Please accept my thanks for the case so kindly sent me, and be assured I shall most cordially recommend a preparation so powerful for good.

Wishing you great success in your effort to disenthrall the ills to which human flesh is heir,

I am most truly and fraternally yours,
ALLEN STEELE,
Former Pastor of M. E. Church, New-York.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.

Have these advantages:

THEY ARE HARMLESS! No injury can arise from their use.

THEY ARE SIMPLE! You always know what to take and how to take it.

THEY ARE CONVENIENT! You can always give the medicated proper Sugar Pill at a moment's notice without hesitation or delay.

THEY ARE EFFICIENT! Thousands are using them in curing disease with the most astonishing success.

WHO USE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES?

It is a subject of common observation that the supporters of Homœopathy are among the most refined and intelligent portions of the community. Whether from loss of confidence in old school treatment, disgust of its drugs, of fear of consequences, or from experience of benign results of Homœopathy, the fact is indisputable that thousands of the most gifted and intelligent minds in this country have long since become the adherents of Homœopathy, and will live and die under that practice. It is acknowledged by old school physicians that the best practice of the country is in Homœopathic hands. In Europe it is well known that practitioners of this school are in large business and are especially patronized by the more intelligent—the literati and the nobility of the land. No longer does this system come as a suppliant or bend the knee for public favor, but stalks forth with the air and stride of a conqueror, and boldly points to its facts and figures as the seals of its mission. Specific Homœopathy has more than justified, in its curative power and efficacy, all that its projectors have claimed for it.

COMMON SENSE.

If 25 cents will purchase for you a proper physician's prescription for a diarrhœa, dysentery, headache, bad cold, dyspepsia or bilious complaint, or if 50 cents will procure you a true specific for fever and ague, or piles, why should you spend your time to dance attendance on the doctor at the tune of a dollar each for something quite problematical as to its value? Are you like the man who was afraid to use his own nose, lest he should breathe through an improper tube?

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

Bloomington, N. J., Oct. 29, 1858.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* I purchased a case of your medicines about six months ago and am very much pleased with the effect produced in several cases of different diseases.

I would not take $20 for my case if I could not procure another. Receive this testimonial with my best wishes for your success and the success of your valuable remedies. Yours, &c., C. M. HARKS.

Marathon, Cortland County, N. Y., July 21, 1858.

Messrs. Humphreys & Co.—*Gentlemen:* You will doubtless be pleased to know how we succeed with the Specifics in this part of the country. I am happy to say that thus far they are well received, and give very general satisfaction. Many cases of important cures could be given if time and space would permit. Inclosed find $15, which place to my credit, and send the following bill by Express to my address.

Yours, respectfully, O. OGDEN.

From Jacob Odell, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

At the recommendation of a gentleman of this place, my wife purchased a two dollar case of your Homœopathic Remedies, and we are much pleased with their prompt and ready action. She has since recommended them to others, who greatly desire to purchase cases.

Mrs. H. E. Walker, No. 42 Silver street, Boston, writes:

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* I have now used your medicines in my family about four years, and with the blessing of God have carried my children, three in number, through the Measles, Mumps, Chickenpox, Whooping-cough, and my youngest the Scarlet Fever, without ever having a physician in my house. I have also given your Specific Remedies to my friends in many instances, and have always been gratified with prompt and satisfactory results. I think if your remedies could be obtained in Boston large quantities of them could be sold, as there are many who would make use of them at once.

Very respectfully, Mrs. HELEN E. WALKER.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned having used Professor Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in our families, with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, most cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use:

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of the *Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.
The Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.
The Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison.
The Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.
The Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference.
The Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.
The Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.
The Rev. John E. Roble, Buffalo.
Albert H. Goss, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Charles N. Tuttle, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
A. G. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
B. S. Merrell, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
The Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.
The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.
The Hon. George Humphries, Auburn, N. Y.
Henry D. Cook, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio.
Gen. Isaac Segoine, Jackson, Mich.
The Hon. R. H. Graham, Mollina, Ill.
The Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.
The Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.
Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. Kissam, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
D. P. White, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.
J. A. Salisbury, M. D., Aurora, Ill.

MORE SO.

Among the many in that city who have used them, and know their positive merits, we have the honor to refer you to the following gentlemen:

Geo. R. Clarke,	S. P. Allen,	E. Darrow,
H. W. Thomas,	A. Arnold,	Sam'l Snow,
J. Miller,	W. T. Preston,	Isaac Butts,
S. Richardson,	J. Moses,	Wm. Morris,
N. Huntington,	D. Holbrook,	J. Curtis,
J. J. Van Zant,	C. J. B. Mount,	J. Scinburn.

WHAT OUR AGENTS SAY.

We have sold more of Humphreys' Homœopathic remedies than of all other popular medicines together this year. ABEL WEST, Meridian, N. Y.

Your medicines have given entire satisfaction to all that give them a fair trial. J. W. PECKHAM,
Easton, Washington Co., N. Y.

There is quite a call for your medicines here and people will not be without them; and I might say if they could at all times be sure of a supply they would willingly dismiss all the doctors.

GEO. G. GOWAN, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

I have used Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in my family for two years, and would not now be without them. I consider them invaluable.

J. H. HICKOK, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Your medicines give good satisfaction, and the longer I keep them the more I sell.

E. W. SUTTON, Cooper's Plains, N. Y.

Your medicines give us good satisfaction as any Medicines we sell. E. S. VAIL, Romulus, N. Y.

Your Fever and Ague Pills have cured in all cases.

I. P. WILSON, Frankfort, N. Y.

Your medicines are daily coming more into favor with the people, and when given for any particular disease, as directed in your Manual, they act promptly and effectually.

E. B. SPRAGUE, M. D., Oswego, N. Y.

Your medicines have given good satisfaction. One case of Ague, of two years' standing, was entirely cured by your Ague Pills.

DANIEL WITTER, Esq., South Bend, Ia.

Your Fever and Ague Pills, in connection with No. 10, have not failed to cure in any case.

D. STERLING, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Your Medicines have given universal satisfaction here. Please send us four dozen of your Cough Pills, which are now selling well.

ADAMS & FAY, Sandusky, Ohio.

Your Specific Medicines are used by every Homœopathic family in our city, and give universal satisfaction.

WILLIAM BRISTOL & CO., Utica, N. Y.

Our unprecedentedly large sales of your Medicines show that they give entire satisfaction to our customers. Were it necessary, we could give a large number of remarkable cures effected by them. But their efficacy in relieving and curing disease is too well established in this community to require any such certificates.

A. & J. E. BELL, Dexter, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., July, 1859.

F. Humphreys & Co.—*Gents:* * * * Your remedies sell well here, and unlike most of the medicines that sell by advertising, give general satisfaction whenever they are used. Yours truly,
E. KING & CO.

The Watchman and Reflector (Hartford, Conn.) says: The efficacy of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific for Dysentery, has been attested by numerous persons in this vicinity, well known for their intelligence and moral worth.

The Northern Independent, Auburn, N. Y., says: We are glad to learn that the Specific Homœopathic Remedies, prepared by Prof. Humphreys, are having a wide demand. We know the Doctor, and know his medicines to be good, and can give them our most hearty commendation and indorsement.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.

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CURES BY IMAGINATION.

It is often urged against Homœopathy, that its cures through imagination. Its cures are no cures, only its patients imagine they are cured. But is it not a little singular that imagination should be so potent to cure with our small doses, and so impotent to cure with the large ones of the old school? If the principle were good for anything, the larger the dose, the more imagination should cure, but the converse of the proposition proves its falsity. But we cure children, even infants, a year, a month, or a week old. How about imagination in their case? It is also well known that our treatment is very successful in the cure of horses, cattle and other animals. Does imagination cure them? The most successful veterinary surgeons of the day are those who use Homœopathic remedies exclusively in their practice, and several of the largest equestrian troops of horses are entirely under the same practice, experience having shown the immense superiority of this treatment for animals. We shall have to invent a new intellectual system for this order of beings, or confess that the imagination theory of cure is exploded.

HUMBUG.

Much is said in these days about "humbug," and "being humbugged," and the term is not unfrequently applied to Homœopathy and its practitioners. But can there be a more perfect humbug than to draw one's blood, blister him, or fill him with villainous, poisonous drugs, under the pretence of benefiting his health?

If there is a greater humbug than this, we have yet to see it.

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

Guilford, Vt., April 28, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* Allow me to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have experienced from the use of your Dyspepsia Pills. I have been for years troubled with weak stomach, so that the lightest food distressed me very much. I have taken but a single box of your pills, and now find that I can eat anything without any inconvenience, a result which I could hardly hope to have experienced.

Yours, truly, ELEANOR MASON.

Elegant's Mills, N. Y., June 17, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to say that your medicines merit the appreciation of many in this community. In my own case they have performed a wonderful cure. I had been afflicted with a cough over a year. The disease seemed to be in the throat and stomach; my strength was giving out, and my friends thought I should live but a short time. When I received your medicine I commenced the use of the Cough Pills, which for a day or two appeared to aggravate the case, but on the third day after I commenced taking them my hoarseness gave way, my cough became loose, and I have been gaining in strength and vigor daily, and am now about my usual health, and have reason to be grateful to you for your invaluable remedies.

Very truly yours, CLARISSA HOPKINS.

Paw Paw, Mich., June 15, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* I have been using your Specific Remedies in my practice for the last year and a half, and have found them to work like a charm in every case. Truly yours,
Dr. C. M. ODELL.

Hardin, Conn., July —, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* About a month since I procured a box of your Dysentery Pills to use for habitual and obstinate costiveness of the bowels, with which complaint I have been troubled for years, and for which I have used almost everything which has been recommended, without relief. I have used the entire box you sent me, taking two pills every night just before retiring, and now my bowels are as regular and the feculent matter as soft and natural as it ever was in my life. Pardon me, Doctor, but I believe the d—l is in your medicines, for besides my own case, I witnessed a case of suppressed menses, which was cured in one week by the use of your remedies.

Truly yours, J. T. KELSEY.

Fulton City, Ill., July 12, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* I inclose you herewith $1 for six boxes of your Dyspepsia Pills. They are the best remedy I ever knew for that awful disease, curing in every instance. What would be your price for one hundred dozen, or by the gross to retail?

Truly yours, W. S. GRAMSON.

Beaubread, Wis., July 12, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to give you a short chapter of my experience in the use of your invaluable remedies. We had a very sick horse, taken the last week in February; had the doctor to her, and did everything that was suggested, without avail, and gave her up to die. She had inflamed lungs; was puffing and blowing, had not lain down in a week; refused her food, and in fact was used up. I resolved to take charge of the animal, and after evacuating the bowels, gave her the Fever Pills. After continuing these some time, I followed with the Cough Pills, and lastly with the Dysentery Pills. She commenced improving the second day and laid down, and the third day rolled over, and in three weeks' time could run as far and kick as high as any colt in the field. So much for the use of the Sugar Pills for horses.

Truly yours fraternally,
ANN M. HAMILTON.

Sutton, Caledonia Co., Vt., July 20, 1859.

Dr. Humphreys—*Dear Sir:* I am greatly pleased with the result of your specific sent for my infirmity of Wetting the Bed. It has, as I informed you, afflicted me all my life, generally every night, and never but a few nights without its return. I commenced taking the medicine you sent me with immediate benefit, and now for more than a month have had a return but once or twice, and am better than ever before in my life. I am quite confident your specific will effect an entire cure. Please send me another box by return mail for the inclosed $1, and oblige, yours gratefully, WM. H. D.

Holyoke, Mass., July 22, 1859.

Messrs. F. Humphreys & Co.—*Gents:* Your medicines